## EUROPE AND ASIA.

The Emperor William's Blunder Touching the Democracy.

Religion and Republicanism in France.

SICILIAN VESPERS. ITALY'S

Serrano Would Prefer Dollars to Moral Support.

A Breakfast to the Russian Empress.

TURKEY, PERSIA, CHINA AND JAPAN

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1874. In a review of affairs on the Continent of Europe It is natural in these days to turn first to Germany, that all-dreaded Power, which is yet so weak for argressive purposes. Prussophobia is an epidemic, and you are met by a superior smile if you assert that there is no danger. Yet any one taking the trouble to reflect will perceive that Germany would scarcely dare to attack even Holland or Denmark without overwhelming necessity, much less provoke a contest with Austria or Russia. France, she knows, is only biding her time, and the faintest probability of success would encourage to make a rush at the lost provinces. Now, even a third-rate ally would divert 100,000 of the enemy from the principal theatre of war, and the Moltkes and Werders well know that in the last campaign they had full use for every soldier who crossed the French frontier. Moreover, the Germans are in one sense a peaceful people. They may be tenacious of their rights and more than their rights, but they hate perpetual soldiering-three years with the colors, five in one reserve and four in another -as the constant stream of emigration to America shows. The last war budget was carried through Parliament only after a Ministerial crisis, and it is said that

BISMARCK'S REAL DIFFICULTY is not the Pope, but the liberal party. Herein, some affirm, lies the secret of the attack on the Catholic Church. It is necessary, under the new Empire, to govern at least under constitutional forms, and, only three years after the war, liberals were already manifesting symptoms of impatience at the maintenance of an overgrown military organization in times of peace. A new cry was wanted which would rally the great majority of the nation to the government. As in England, Disraell is even now attempting to raise the alarm that the Protestant religion is in danger. So Bismarck's one was to imagine Jesuitical conspiracies against the integrity of the State. This was quite enough for the liberals; let the Kaiser, they cried, have as many soldiers as he likes, let him even gag the press still more, as iong as he puts down the common enemy. Into the guilt or innocence of the German Bishops it is needless to enter; not a single definite charge of treason has been brought home to one of them: but, on the other hand, it is tolerably clear that the Vatican never looked with much favor on the movement for German unity, still less on the erection of a great central Protestant power at the expense of Catholic Austria and Catholic Still the policy of the Court of Berlin (for the Emperor William is equally responsible for it with his Minister) is more than doubtful in the interests of the house of Hohenzoilern. The Church of Rome had accepted the German Empire in 1871, and only asked to be left alone. Was it worth while to purchase the temporary support of practically irreconcilable party by alienating that hierarchy which has, in modern times, always proved the firm supporter of the thrones of kings? Granted that Catholicism can be put down with a high hand, what remains but that the crown and the aristocracy will be left alone

FACE TO FACE WITH DEMOCRACY. which will respect the divine right of rojalty quite as little as the divine right of the Pone.

some significant facts. At the last elections upwards of five millions of voters went to the polls. About a million and a half called themselves Catholics and an equal number national liberals. The remaining two millions are accounted for under the headings of progressists, conservatives, "German" or "iberal" imperialist, democrats and social democrats, Poles, particularists, "Frenca and Danes" and independents. The majority tnese would probably vote with national liberals on questions of military expenditure, the Emperor's civil list or the privileges of Parliament. The Catholics will give no help to a persecuting government, and on whom can Frederic William V. then rely when the memory of Gravelotte and Sedan shall have begun to fade and the burghers of Frankiert and Hamburg begin to hold once more the language of their fathers in 1848? The present Sovereign of Germany may love to hear himself compared to the Emperor Frederic IL, but he might have remem. bered, in the interests of his family, that the Honenstauten monarch had nothing like modern radicalism, much less socialism, to deal with. Those who have conversed with German professors over a quiet pipe assert that French Communism is a more cracker compared with the mine of explosive thought which the deeply pondering Teutonic mind is constructing. Nor is there much

HOPE IN THE MODERATION OF PARTIES after a glance at Prince Bismarck's tables, where the democrats number 23,908 and the social democrats 339,738. In other words, out of every fifteen who wish to reform society there are fourteen who wish to destroy it altogether.

One would have thought the spectacle of France undergoing the agony of twelve revolutions in eighty years would have taught neighboring nations the value of compromise and the danger of riding even praiseworthy hobbies to death. But even France herself is no wiser for all this sad experience. No better illustration of the unman-

TEMPER OF FRENCH POLITICIANS could be given than the controversy which has just been raging over the deathbed of Frederic Morin. This eminent publicist held the opinion which seems so natural to the descendants of the Puritans, that a man may be a sincere liberal and a sincere Christian at the same time. When he leit that his end was approaching he asked for a priest, to whom he confessed, and from whose hands he received the last sacraments. Tocqueville, not only a liberal, but an ardent admirer of American institutions, had done likewise; yet the republican journals in Paris affect to believe that M. Morin was unconscious on the day o that his friends death, and for the priest. M. Gambetta and some other distinguished men of his party who followed the coffin remained ostentationsly outside the church into which it was borne for the solemn juneral mass. So, on a former occasion, a famous repub-Hean had just been laid in his last resting place at Perc la Chaise, and orations were being delivered in bonor of the deceased. Among the speakers was one whose presence moved the wrath of the bystanders. "What right has that man," exclaimed a lean-visaged fanatic, "to be among us? He was married in a church!" On the other hand republicans urge, with some show of truth, that the Church will not have them unless they are ready to throw over their convictions whenever they clash with the supposed interests of religion. One cannot but remember that even Montalembert failed at the last to reconcile loyalty to the Church with the

died protesting against the dogma of infallibility, he who had been the historian of the monks of the West and had labored to trace back to their efforts the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon race. Were the contests of parties in France simply a

MICHAEL VS. SATAN. there could be no doubt of the result, but patriotism and faith, zeal and learning, eloquence and poetry, are found on both sides. One thing is certain-namely, that the discussion on first principles, that is, on what moral laws mankind shall be governed, has been carried on in France for nearly a century without the slightest progress being made; for no preacher like Luther or John Knox has appeared who could drive his own rough-hewn thoughts into the minds of the people. Proudhon and Lacordaire have been equally unsuccessful. The indispensable majority remains be won to a creed which shall inpire its national life. Till it is won even stashing advocates and amiable young princes who have passed creditable examinations with and the task of government grow more difficult every day. All Frenchmen who think, from phiosophers to hotel waiters, are to be ranged, for practical purposes, into two camps of mortal enemies. The best

APOLOGY FOR THE SEPTENNATE is to be found in this lact, that France has not yet made up her mind, and that therefore the best thing that statesmen who may happen to be in power can do is to keep the peace till the national verdict can be ascertained to have been given under no disturbing influences. In 1871 the country, exhausted and sick at heart of republic and empire, was ready to return to the Bourbon rule. in 1872-3 the accident of a very shrewd old man, who was governing extremely well, calling himself a republican, made thousands-who wished chiefly for a quiet life-call themselves also republican. In 1874 the disgust inspired by the intrigues of the Assembly is turning the same men in the direction of that imperialism which does not trouble itself about parliamentary divisions.

England is somnolent, as usual. The Premier is devoting the recess to the pleasing occupation of

VISITING TITLED WIDOWS for the benefit of his country. Of other Ministers, Mr. Ward Hunt, if he has not reconstructed the British Navy, has at least gone to sea, and gazetted the fact that he alone on the Admiral's ship could eat breakfast after a stormy night. Illnatured journalists-who are never satisfiedhave the flippancy to style the Minister for Naval Affairs "a ponderous person," and to under his portrait "the fat of the land;" but Englishmen don't dislike fat people, and Mr. Ward Hunt has the great merit of being a fair fighter. Nobody thinks much of the Duke of Richmond, but then His Grace thinks a great deal of himself. "I appeal to Your Lordships whether I am a fool," he once piteously exclaimed in the Up. per House, in answer to a pert remark which left no mistake as to the opinion of the Duke of St. Albans on his brother peer. Secretary Cross is contemptuously voted an old woman, neither better nor worse than Secretary Bruce or Secretary Walpole. He will be permitted for yet a few years to worry John Bull in every conceivable fashion, to tell him when he shall eat and drink, work or pisy-the Factory and Licensing acts very nearly amount to this-and then much enduring John Bull will send him to the House or Lords and trust he has heard the last or him. To that august Senate will shortly be elevated

MR. PERRY WATLINGTON, presumably for not having written "Sartor Resartus" or "Locksley Hall," or invented the electric telegraph, or elaborated a theory of the origin of species. An eminently "saie" man is Mr. Perry Wattington, and the British fancy just now that they like saie men. Indeed, the famous English constitution threatens to develop speedily into government by bores. Even men of genius cheerfully acquiesce in the system which excludes them from high offices of honor and trust. And it is well that they do, as Thackeray found out when he was a candidate for the representation of Oxtord City against Mr. (now Lord) Cardwell. He wrote in a few days to Dickens, saying, "Pray, come here and tell them who I am. Nopody knows

me, and I think about hair a dozen know you." Perhaps Italy would be all the better for a few statesmen of the stolid English type, whom no fine spun theories would prevent from dealing with the brigands just as the Sepoys were dealt with in

Sicily. THE IRELAND OF ITALY,

is at present in a fearful condition. Brigands and policemen are in open confederation, and the poor Pope is, of course, said to be at the bottom of it The best proof that he has nothing to do with the excesses of the banditti is furnished by The electoral statistics complied by order of the circumstance that these gentlemen hastened Prince Bismarck, and recently published, disclose to enlist under Garibaidi when he landed at Marsala in Francis represented law; Victor Emmanuel represents it now. Robbers are naturally opposed to the one as they were to the other. This is the extent of their political sympathies. Of course some adherents of the old dynasty who may have received assistance from the Vatican are extremely poor, and may have taken to questionable courses, including what they doubtless tried to believe was only guerilla warfare against a lawful enemy, but which lawyers and soldiers are compelled to regard as something much worse. Many of the Highland supporters of the Stuarts were little better than GENTLEMEN BOBBERS,

and the gentlemanly part of the business was scarcely visible to the naked eye. The Duke of Cumberland saw that the only way to secure lasting peace for the country was simply to extirpate these noble savages, and though he got the nickname of the "Butcher," it was he who really pre verted many a butchery and turned Northern Scotland into a new Switzerland. What Sicily wants is a viceroy who is not afraid to hang a few brigands first and try them afterwards-in other words, to deal vigorously with all persons found with weapons after dark. It is also indispensable that trial by jury should be suspended the island, there being precisely the same difficulty in obtaining convictions for highway robbery as there is in Ireland in the case of

agrarian outrages.

Meanwhile Colonel Angus Croll, Chairman of the Giona Sulphur Company, has written a letter to Lord Derby, in behalf of the English residents in Sicily, urging the Foreign Secretary to address a vigorous remonstrance to the Italian government on the subject. Colonel Croll nints that the Roman Cabinet would feel their hands strength. ened by being able to point to external pressure as a justification for decisive measures. This is probably true, and reveals the lamentable weakness of the present rulers of Italy when require foreign help to carry on the internal administration of the country. Nevertheless, Victor Emmanuel is popular with his subjects, and spectators of his royal progresses allege that he is nowhere more welcome than at Rome. Indeed the only complaint of the Romans is that they see too little of their King. He, on his part, is supposed to absent himself from the capital for two very different reasons, a dishke of ceremonious life, and a certain touchiness of character of which outsiders are not aware. He knows quite well that he is head of the Old House of Savoy as well as King of the revolution, and the conditions of residence at Rome are hurtful to his The city contains a rival sovereign, whose state is greater than his own, and who receives Ambassadors from Powers which only send Minis-

ters to himself. When once THE FEAR OF FRENCH INTERVENTION shall have definitely passed away it is unlikely that the Italians will tolerate a rival authority to the national government on the banks of the Tiber. Malia has most frequently been talked of as the inture residence of the Popes; but, considering the extraordinary power and prestige which must always attach to the successors of St. Peter, it may well be considered whether it is not even now possible to find a domain where the Pope, the unloubted spiritual sovereign of 200,000,000 Christians, need own allegiance to no earthly prince. Territory in the north of Africa, embracing, let us say, Hippo, the old See of St. Augustine, and a fair seaboard, might easily be purchased from the Dey of Tunis by the Catholic Powers. The position of the new metropolis of Christendom would be almost as central as the old, while its geofreedom of thought for which he had suffered. He graphical separation from Europe would be likely

to prevent any recurrences of those old Papal wars, which were one of the scandals of the temporal power. Unfortunately one foresees also endless diplomatic complications with Mussulman potentates and revivals of the Eastern question as the result of a Christian colony on the site of old Carthage, for Catholic missionaries would lose no time in organizing a formidable Propaganda for the conversion of the neighboring States. Still Algiers has remained in French hands without leading to a general war in spite of the zeal of the Catholic clergy and in spite of English jealousy. So that the scheme may not be wholly impracticable. Jerusalem would, of course, seem

THE NATURAL HOME OF THE POPES, but Russia would never tolerate a Latin patriarch at Jerusalem, nor could civilized Europe tolerate the bear garden into which the animosity of the different sects would soon convert the Holy City. Even now, at the Tomb of the Redeemer, only a strong body of Mohammedan soldiery can prevent the Christians from cutting each other's throats every Easter Day. Strange trony of fate! The Sepulchre of Christ, the possession of which was denied to the valor and piety of Cour de Lion and St. Louis, is now open to all, yet the kings and commonwealths of Christendom fear to take it from the reverent protection of an infidel foe feeling that they themselves would not guard it so

is no better, and must, therefore, be worse than she was a month ago, because there has been more bloodshed and more expenditure in excess of in-The recognition of the government of Madrid by all the States of Europe except Russia may give Marshal Serrano a great deal of moral gave the allies of England any other kind of support, and who ought, therefore, to be a good judge of its value, said he should like to know what moral support was, he himself being sceptical as to the existence of such a commodity. The recognition has evidently irritated Don Carlos, for it has driven him into print and a very dull manifesto. Other visible effect it has produced none. The non-intervention policy forced on Great Britain by the Manchester school after the Russian war is beginning to produce very wide effects. The nations of the Continent affect to rail at England for her steady abstinence from taking part in foreign quarrels, but they are all tending to adopt the same principle themselves. It is not a beautiful principle, and will hardly pay even in a commercial sense in the long run. The state of Spain has for some months past been a disgrace the world at large. Private misery will be spread far and wide by the final and inevitable bankruptcy of what is potentially one of the wealthiest countries Europe. Statesmen and peoples have no right to be so selfishly afraid of a little responsibility or the addition of a few millions to one year's budget as to allow a kingdom within the pale of European civilization to be turned into a vast Gehenna of fire and slaughter. If Lord Derby were anything better than an earl with a large fortune who has gravified English taste by talking political platitudes for a quarter of a century, he would have had the courage to suggest a combined action of the great Powers long ago. There are of course difficulties in the way of such a scheme, just as there are always twenty good reasons for not doing one's obvious duty. But Ministers of State exist for the purpose of dealing with aimcult questions, otherwise

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S STATEMENT would be perfectly correct and a dozen postmen would form a Cabinet fully competent to administer the affairs of a nation. The English Foreign Minister could with very good grace have taken the initiative, for no one is now afraid of ambitious designs on the part of England, excepting, perhaps, Russia, which appears to be anxious to make itself conspicuous at the present moment.

The refusal of Prince Gortschakoff to recognize Marshal Serrano's authority can hardly be dictated by any other motive than pique at the Western Powers having led the way. Such, at least, is the only interpretation that has yet been the Russian Chancellor's separate action. It is worth remembering that Russia was the last to recognize Louis Napoleon's usurpation, and that Nicholas had serious scruples about the style of Napoleon III., as no Napoleon II. had ever been recognized. Long, too, after England and France had acknowledged the kingdom of Italy. Russia withheld her approval from the new Monarchy. The Czars wish, perhaps, to occupy the position of temporal Popes and constitute themselves the

GUARDIANS OF LEGITIMIST INSTITUTIONS throughout the globe.

Meanwhile, to the satisfaction of every free man and every thinker who can see the value of the rights of small States, the Brussels Conference has ended in smoke. All the delegates, indeed, England and Turkey; but it is believed to be of so harmless a nature that the Cabinets of London and Constantinople will not offer any obstacies to the adoption of the propositions embodied in its contents.

Two or three great ladies at the Court of St. Petersburg divide their time between scandal and such efforts as may be made over a tea table for the conversion of Asia to the orthodox faith. Russian generals are accordingly instructed to Christianize the natives of Khiva and Turkestap, which they do after a fashion of their own. Some time

NINE TARTARS WERE CAUGHT and baptized. The first intimation they received of their new privileges as Christians was a demand for church rates. The result was a speedy relapse of the nine Tartars into Islamism, an offence for which they have just been tried and imprisoned. The Gospel being thus associated with taxation and criminal prosecutious cannot fail to be loved. This proselytizing zeal of Russia will prove a serious bar to her advance in Southern Asia, and may leave the English in perfect security as to their tenure in India for some time come. Mohammedans and Hindoos are there allowed the practice of their own religions without let or hindrance from the government, which even bullies Christian missionaries for the slightest display of overzeal. The native princes and the native priesthoods are shrewd enough to perceive that the rule of Russia would be a very different thing, and would support England with all their strength in the event of war with the Empire which styles itself "Holy."

The grand manœuvres have just been held at Krasnoë-Sélo. After the march-past before the Emperor, His Majesty presented each of the soldiers-40,000 in number-with a rouble (seventyfive cents), a gift which would inot be unwelcome to some of the officers, who, if they have not private means of their own, must starve or steal. A full general's income is said by a recent authority to be a little over \$500 a year, while a sub-lientenant's pay is something like \$20. The logical consequence is that

EVERYBODY THIEVES with more or less ingenuity, according to the talent which heaven has given him. It would be interesting to know who paid for a breakfast which was given after the review by the officers of the Prophraiensky regiment to the Empress. It cost, including the decorations, \$6,000. Here is the bill

HORS-D'EUVRES CHOISIS.

POTAGES.

Creme de Champignous.
Consomme Borsak.

FEITIS PAISS.

Cognilles a la financiere.
Bouchets a la reine et rissolles.
POISCONS.

Steriets a la chessus, au vin du Rhin.
RELEVE. Selle de chevrenil en venaison. Jeunes poulardes du Mans. Doubles coos de Bryaneaux et ortolans. Doubles cogs de Brynneaux et ortolans.

SALADES.

Romaine, latiue et concombres sales.

Laguras.

Asperges en branches, salees Perigord et holianTruffes du Perilord à l'estouffade.

EXTREMETS SCEIRS.

Chaud—Pain d'abricots a la portugaise.

Froid—Arbouse a la russe.

DESSERT. Fruits frais, bonbons, compotes, fromages et celeris.
Moka et the jaune.

SERVICE DES VINS.

Maders, retour des indes; Xeres; Amontillado; Château Vquem, 1837, Fischler; Rudesheimer; Colinel 1832 Dithey; Lanflue, grand cro, 1861; porter et bleres anglaise; champagne Roederer, N. et P. VINS DE DESSERT.

F. Rayer; Colorodo; Constance, 1836.

Luqueurs diverses, Ac.

I may here caution Americans against the

which figure in the list. I shall never forget the first time they were handed to me at a Russian dinner. A shudder passed through my whole frame at their very odor. The taste is indescribable in human speech.

TURKEY

is about to issue \$30,000,000 worth of shares in the Ottoman Bank, probably in connection with some piece of financial legerdemain by which the Sultan's Ministers are borrowing at twelve per cent to pay off a debt at ten per cent. A much more serious affair is the obstinacy with which Abdul-Aziz adheres to his resolution of changing the suc cession. For 500 years the eldest maie of the house of Othman has succeeded to the vacant throne upon a demise of the sovereign. The present heir apparent is Murad Effendi, the Sultan's brother, born in 1840. prince in whose favor he is to be set aside is the Sultan's eldest son, a lad of seventeen. It is quite possible that, were the Sultan to die now, the rival claimants would each be supported by different ambassadors. Sir Henry Elliot has been instructed to oppose the contemplated change. I suspect that Murad Effendi's breakfast will disagree with him one of these mornings. THE SHAH OF PERSIA

is determined to carry out Renter's plans without the aid of Reuter. He is quite right, for all he wants is a good engin er (with full powers) to turn Persia into an Asiatic Holland. With a good railway, running from west Persta would soon become highway between Europe and India. As to the expense, there is no reason to suppose that Baron Reuter intended to benefit the Shan at his own cost. Money can only be had for money's worth, and the lewer middlemen employed the less cash will be lost in transition from investors in New York to the treasury at Teberan. Reuter as Grand Vizier and Grand Banker of the kingdom together would have been the hugest and most swoilen middleman the world ever saw, with little to apprehend from king or shareholder.

As a preliminary step toward the proposed works, Nazir-Agha, the Persian Minister in Paris, has oeen recalled, to be consulted on questions of railway finance. Nazir-Agha is probably wondering at the present moment whether that is the true reason for a summons into the presence of his gracious sovereign. Ever since a colleague in London found he had been recalled to receive 500 blows on the soles of the feet Persian Ministers have shown a singular disinclination to return home on leave of absence.

With respect o THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN, it is, of course, ridiculous to magnify the Formosan difficulty into a quarrel between China and the United States; yet America cannot remain an im passive spectator of disturbances which may seriously affect her trade. The Chinese government has just bought an ironclad from Denmark. and evidently means business. The Mikado is equally resolute, and is only too glad to have an opportunity of employing the military class in a foreign war. the power of the Daimios was overthrown a few years ago and the old feudal system broken up, the armed retainers of the nobles were disbanded and have ever since given trouble, as men deprived of the means of living will give trouble. The prospect of a campaign in China, unfettered by any restrictions of the Geneva Convention. must be emmently agreeable to Japanese, as it would possibly be to our own soldiers.

If the war is soon over the Celestials and their antagonists may be left to settle it between themselves; but if it should last long and once more plunge China into the anarchy twelve years ago, it would be well for America to take steps in concert with England and Russia for establishing a joint protectorate of the country. It may even be doubted whether

A PARTITION OF CHINA will not sooner or later be an absolute necessity in the interests of civilization. A great heathen empire of 400,000,000 inhabitants, adopting the present German military system, could keep up a standing army of 4,000,000 in proportion to its population-merely on the peace footing. Arm this force with breech-loaders and Krupp gans, officer it with Europeans and put the finances into such order as may enable you to feed it; and you have opportunities which Napoleon never dreamed of, Imagine a Warren Hastings, or, better still, a Dapleix, with imaginative designs, constituting himself prime minister of the country, and wielding, in the name of the faineant Emperor, the enormous material resources of China at his pleasure. He might march from Pekin to Berlin if he only arranged his transport service properly.

## JOHN KELLY AND TAMMANY.

Mr. Kelly's Reply to Appear on Thursday-What is Proposed To Be Done About the Tammany Ticket for Mayor. The long-promised statement of Mr. John Kelly will be given to the press for publication on Wednesday night, in order that it may appear in the morning papers of Thursday. This promise is made on the very best authority and there is no doubt of its inlifiment. The statement is described by those who have seen it during the progress of its preparation as remarkable for the explicitness of its narrative, the absence of all personal allusions and provocative language. It is believed by Mr. Kelly's friends that it will be a full and complete answer to all the charges of fraud made by Mayor Havemeyer. The rumor that Tammany has made any "slate" for the November election is said to be without foundation, and the report of a settlement on the nomination of Mr. W. H. Wickham is equally groundless. The Tammany General committee will meet on Thursday evening next. That meeting will virtually decade as to the Mayoralty. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Kelly will receive the unanimous nomination. Unless recent events have led Mr. Kelly to think that his character requires a vindication by the people, he will not accept that nomination. In the morning papers of Thursday. This promise is Mr. Relly desires the Butter Duncan. Mr. Schell and Mr. Duncan are, Mr. Kelly says, men who would nonor the Mayoratty, and that it would be creditable to Tammany if one of these gentlemen were to receive a unanimous indorsement. A candidate for the Registersatp is also part of the business of Tammany, and the three gentlemen whose claims are prefetred by their friends are Alderman Richard Flannigan, Mr. James Inayes and ex-discussive Shandley. Four candidates for Alderman-atters are also among the nominations. It is at present intended to place on the ticket the needful number of names for Assistant Aldermen; as several leading lawyers have advised that the legislation which aboutshed the office of Assistant Aldermen is unconstitutional.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning the Republican Central State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in one Committee metal the rank Avence Roses, in one of the pariors. The members present were George H. Sharpe, chairman; George Biss, Jacob M. Patterson, John F. Smythe, S. P. Remmington, David Acker, J. M. Knapp, Henry M. Ghidden, E. D. Morgan, James D. Warren, W. H. Robinson, S. B. French, David Wilhams and Hugh Gardner. The committee simply organized as a body and then adjourned, no other business being done.

POOR JACK AND THE LAND SHARKS.

A special meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. The object of the gathering was to hear the report of the sea-men of the bark Billy Simpson, who refused to pay "blood money." Dr. William F. Thoms, Presithe gathering was to hear the report of the seamen of the bark Billy Simpson, who remsed to pay "blood money." Dr. William F. Thoms, President of the association, was called to the chair, and read the affidavit made by Thomas McDonnell and Charles Bodker, two British saliors, which stated that they shipped on the 25th September for the Billy Simpson, at \$18 a month, it being agreed also that they should receive \$25 advance wages. The captain however required a bonus of \$20, which they relused to pay, and they had to give up the idea of going off in that ship. McDonaid stated to the meeting that he had since shipped on a vessel bound for China without paying any "blood money." This statement elected the applause of the meeting. The association having taken upon itself to provide for those sailors who refuse to pay blackmail to the shipping master sappeals to the public for the requisite aid.

The following resolutions were passed with acciamation:—

whereas the bonus paid for obtaining a vessel, known s "blood money," is the cause of the demornization and brutanty which often occurs on shipboard; therefore.
Resolved, That the President of this association be quested to draw up a memorial, showing the danger commerce of this system, and suggesting the reme which practical observation has shown to be effect and that a copy of this memorial be presented to our recentative in Congress and to the foreign consults.

FRANCE.

Dissatisfaction of the Ministerial Party.

The President Determined to Govern.

FRENCHMEN ON FREE LOVE

Discovery of the Remains of Leonardo da Vinci.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

The Prince of Wales in France.

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1874. Orleanists are already grumbling because six weeks have elapsed since they helped to deleat the Casimir Périer proposition in the Assembly, and nothing, as they affirm, has yet been done for them. To turn M. Magne out of the Cabinet is nothing while Bonapartists continue to hold the vast majority of Prefectures and Mayoralties. The fact is Marshal MacMahon insists on having a voice in the government, and, not being an Orleanist himself, will not allow the whole machiners of the administration to be put out of gear t please a party which is becoming more discredited every day. It may well be doubted whether the Count of Paris takes much interest in the intrigues of his adherents. He is a quiet, studious man, with wealth and the opportunity of leisure-thus realizing the golden life as imagined by Baconand his history of

THE AMERICAN WAR, to which he feels he cannot do justice in less than

nine octavo volumes, gives him ample and agreeable occupation.

A rare piece of good fortune, wholly unconnected with politics, has just befallen the Princeno less than the discovery of the remains of Leonardo da Vinci at the Castle of Amboise, the property of His Royal Highness, and which was undergoing repairs. Some workmen found a tomostone, under a heap of earth, with the name of the painter engraved on it and soon after came upon a stone comin containing the pones in a wonderful state of preservation. Leonardo da Vinct was known to have died at Amboise and to have been buried there, but the site of his grave had, strange to say, been lorgotten. Ladies not generally supposed to take over much interest in antiquarian research once dweit in this famous domain, and had far other requests to make of Louis XIII. than that he would not lorget where lay the dust of a man who had been dead a hundred years. THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS

is becoming more of a success as it draws toward its conclusion. No more ill-timed speeches can mar the lestivities, for all addresses intended to be delivered to him must benceforth be previously submitted for his approval. This is the fashion of royalty in England, where it was once nearly teading to a comical result. The Prince of Wates was visiting Chester and enduring a harangue from the Mayor, when that worthy, who was short-sighted and thought it undignified to stoop in order to see the paper he held in his hand, lorgot the thread of his discourse. There was an awkward pause, and the Prince, who knew the next sentence quite well, declared to a friend afterward that he was just on the point of prompting the Mayor, but happily restrained him-

At St. Nazaire Marshai MacMahon was respectfully greeted by a transparency of the following design :-

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. He embarked in no long time for Nantes, sooner, indeed, than had been anticipated by the correspondent of the Rappel, who arrived on the quay just in time to see the Marshal steam out of the harbor, accompanied by the boat which had been chartered for the press. He tried to overtake it in a light craft, which was tossed on the waves, and seemed about to capsize every moment. Next day ne may have perused the congratulations of bath, which they concluded must be the most terrible of all disasters to a republican. In radical Nantes the Marshal was agreeably surprised to find his reception extremely cordial, and, to keep up the favorable impression he had made, he gave \$500 to the Bishop and other officials for distribution among the hospitals and other charitable institu-He also went through the trying ceremony of

who made a brave appearance in white ties, black trousers and tri-colored sashes. It seems almost irreverent to us to number Mayors by the gross, but as there are 36,000 of these exalted function aries in France a convenient method of reckoning would appear to be indispensable.

On the whole the President appears to have rallied Brittany to the Septennate; people, probably, regarding a conservative Duke, who is also a distinguished soldier, as the next best thing to a King. Berryer's often-quoted sentence is possibly true, that you may dethrene princes but cannot change them into subjects. Yet its converse can scarcely be admitted, as the examples of Cromwell and Napoleon snow, and even the victor of Ma genta (as well as his wife) claims and is accorded royal honors. That the Duke of Aumale could be dged in with more divinity if he were in MacMahon's place is doubtful, even though he should be called Stadtholder instead of President, as his friends vainly dream, MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL

is in Paris, where her opinions are not likely to suffer from lack of ventulation. Already she has had to face a reporter from the Figaro, who will not let her story lose in the telling. The French public is being indoctrinated into the mysteries of tree love, with which Mrs. Woodhull's name is here identified. What the Gallic mind cannot understand is why marriage and free love should

be incompatible, which is, perhaps, one of the reasons why there has never been an agitation in this country, as in England, "to bring the biess ings of divorce home to the poor man's hearth." One French woman, unable to comprehend the necessity of the latter institution, declared that it

was the sacrament of adultery.

A CURIOUS WILL has lately been disputed before the French tribunals. The late M. de la Barre left the reversion of his property to be employed, as a benevolent fund for giving dowries to po or and virtuous girls in the three towns of Morlaix, Guingamp and Lannion. To such a bequest there could be no object tion. It is a common form of charitable legacy in France, where a portionless girl has less chance than in any other country. What renders the vanaity of the will doubtful is the choice of trustees. These are to be the republican members of the Council General of Finistère, to the number of five, in exclusion of legitimists, Orleanists and imperialists, and in especial exclusion of clericals and Communists. Falling members of Council General Willing to undertake the trust it is to be offered to municipal councillors of the same opinions. only the paremis of girls who may beneft by this fund, but the girls themselves are to disavow the principles of which the testator expresses his dislike; above all, they must abjure "clerical" senti-

The Court has not yet pronounced its decision. and the difficulty of the case is sufficiently obvious. The will wants the one essential of clearness. Legitimism and Orleanizm will be terms hard to define after the death of the Count of Chambord. Is a republican woo should vote for the Providential men are ma-

Presidency of Prince Jerome Napoleon to be considered an imperialisty or if he goes regularly to church is he to be branded as a clerical? One must admit that a religious republican is a rare individuality in France, yet there are men, such as M. de Pressensé, who hold liberal opinions as not incompatible with an earnest belief in christianity. Again, it is very hard to distinguish the logical line which separates respectable republicans like M. Louis Blanc from their Communist admirers. Moreover, none of the political parties in France are corporate bodies, with a continuous organization and test of membership. Herein lies their difference to churches, to which a man can leave money with a tolerable certainty that it will be employed for well defined uses. It is strange, too, that M. de la Barre should not have foreseen that in the event of the very possible restoration of monarchy under Napoleon IV., or even Louis Philippe II., the term republican would be dealt with by the law as one denoting treason to the existing government. How would our Supreme Court deal with a legacy of the year 1864, under the terms of which the trustees of a certain fund were to be "citizens of the Confederate States?"

MINISTER WASHBURNE

has formally invited France to be represented at the Philadelphia exhibition, and has of course received a favorable reply. One may foresee many speeches in the year 1876 in which the name of Lafayette will not unirequently occur, and in which diplomatists will not blush to talk of the sister republics, supposing the present constitution of France lasts as long.

Perhaps it would be unfair to consider the advertisement of a chiropodist in Paris to the effect that he nad operated successfully on several "crowned feet" as worthy of notice, yet a straw may show which way the wind blows, and an idea must be deeply rooted indeed in a Paristan's mind when it makes him lose his sense of the ridiculous.

Mr. F. B. Wilkie, of

Mr. F. B. Wilkie, of
THE CHICAGO TIMES,
with Mr. William F. R. Round and Mr. Bambridge,
called at the office of a French newspaper on
Wednesday and begged to be allowed to accompany some of the reporters of that journal on two
or three expeditions, to see how they collected
information. One would think the most interesting part of the process was the dressing, not to
say cooking, of the news to suit French tastes. If
facts cannot be made amusing, so much the worse,
probably, for the facts.

## THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

The fact of the Prince Imperial having won & prize for horsemanship at Woolwich has led to a curious discussion among French journalists, which is not without its interest for transatlantic readers, as illustrating the Old World idea or what a ruler should be. A republican sheet opened the ball by sneering at proficiency in equestrian exercises. The Français demurs to this view of the question, and congratulates the country on having for the mement a President who can ride. This is, of course, a covert allusion to M. Thiers, who teared Bismarck much less than a high trotting horse. The Charleari indignantly retorts that PRESIDENT LINCOLN

could not ride, and yet somehow managed to govern pretty well. It adds, in thoroughly French phrase, that "the coup d'état rode," which is a way of reminding people that on the afternoon of the 2d of December, 1851. Louis Napoleon, having locked up every one who was dangerous, rode on a white horse through the streets of Paris, accompanied by a brilliant military staff. Probably this assumption of royal state and dignity was not without its effect on the shopkeepers of Paris. Law and order had always been associated in their minds with a man in splendid uniform, mounted on a white horse. On the other hand, M. Jules Favre and M. Gambetta may have regretted on the 4th of September that they had no epaulettes and could not even trust themselves on cab horses. They would have produced no impression whatever on their countrymen by walking through Paris a their torensic gowns and pirettas, with umbrellas in their hands. They would even have excited the derision of the multitude. Europe has hardly

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES, in spite of all Mr. Carlyle's teaching, nor are we so very far from savagery when we still honor the staughtering trade above all others. Even in America a general has a long start in the race for honors over men eminent only for peaceful triumphs. In this respect the great nations of antiquity were our superiors. Neither Romans nor Athenians associated the dignity of rank with military costume. Even Cæsar would appear at a state ceremonial not in armor, the stately robe of white, bordered with crimson, which marked a member of the Senate. To hang a sword at one's side for ornament in time of peace was justly regarded as absurd and barbarous. Thucydides notices the disuse of the custom among his fellow citizens as marking an era to civilization.

began here yesterday, though Marshal MacMahon anticipated it by one day, in compliment, perhaps, to the Prince of Servia, who accompanied him to Marty. The Count of Paris is doing the honors of Chantilly for his uncle, who is just now at the headquarters of his army corps. The Duke of Au-maie busies himself very much about his com-mand, which is about the best thing he can do, for if the Duke won a victory over the Prus-sians the French would let him be King or anydo, for if the Dake won a victory over the Prussians the French would let him be king or anything else he pleased. His kloyal Highness is popularly supposed to be a good soldier, on the strength of his having delivered a clever speech in the Assembly on the subject of military organization and having displayed considerable skill in cross-examining Bazaine on his trial. A general, to achieve anytaing, must, of course, have read and written much; but it does not, therefore, follow that a smart pamphieteer will make a great captain. Trochu's reputation was built on books, and great was the fail of it. As to the Duke of Aumale's Algerian campaign, he was simply crowned with the laurels of the old ofheers who accompanied him. So the lamous Condé, whose honors the Duke inherits, reaped the glory of Rocrol at twenty-two, though he had contributed no more than the gallantry of a young officer to the result. Such triumphs must not be confounded with the real exploits of youthin genius, with the battle of Rivoli or the delence of Arcot,

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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THE PHINCE OF WALES
has promised the Duke de la Rocheloucauld Bisaccia to visit him at his Chateau of Echmont. It is said the Duke can offer capital sport to his royal guest. The Prince will be an object to interest to Frenchmen, for he is the first of English gentlemen (by birth), and English gentlemen still set the fashion in France. It is noteworthy that the victors of Reichshoffen and Sedan have never inspired a Prossomania in the breasts of the vanquished. Anglomania, on the other hand, was also rampant after the Seven Years' War, and again at the close of that struggle which was terminated by the march of a British army into Paris. English horses, English coats, English whiskers all became the rage, and have, more or less, maintained their ascendancy. But ho Parisan coach builder would think of christening a new venicle an Augusta, and no eating house keeper would seek to recomment a new health peef. Angusta, and no eating house keeper would seek to recommend a new method of dressing beefsteaks by caling them à la Prussiemne.

Some English institutions of a very undesirable character have been imported into France, as the curiously hybrid language of the Jockey Clubdenotes.

THE "BOOK-MAKERS."

curiously hybrid language of the Jockey Clubdenotes.

THE "BOOK-MAKERS,"
however, have just been dealt a serious blow by
the decision of a tribunal which has pronounced
betting offices tilegal. M. Offer and a number of
his associates, who maintained a large establishment of this kind, were sentenced to fines varying
from \$100 to \$1,000. The books, papers and alt
other materials belonging to the traffic were confiscated. Paris will be none the less the capital of
pleasure for the suppression of these harples.
Americans with limited purses (a race of beings
regarded by Frenchmen as purely mythical), whomay be thinking of a visit to Paris, will be glad to
hear that a new line of

TRAMWAYS
will be opened to-morrow. The cars will run from
the Arc de Triomphe to Surennes—that is, from
one end of Paris to the other. They will be very
comfortable and roomy, lighted and warmed with
gas in winter, while in summer, instead of study
cushions, the seats will be of wicker and the windows will be covered with "persiennes," or little
blinds, instead of glass. Outside passengers will be
profected by an awning from the rays of the sun.
Nothing in this world is perfect, and so one is

blinds, instead of glass. Outside passengers will be protected by an awning from the rays of the sun. Nothing in this world is perfect, and so one is compelled to observe that the exigencies of a west cay in July are nardly met by the pretty fittle blinds, and ladies with silk dresses or gentlemen with glossy nats will do well to be content with the protection afforded by a stout umbrella.

The Orenoque still remains at Civita Vecchia, and it is now stated that Marshal MacManno's sersad Covernment are equally opposed to recalling the frigate or allowing it to stop at its present moornings. It is hard to see what good it can do the Pope, whom the Italians most assuredly do not wish to detain at Rome. Nor is this Holmess fixely to wish to leave it. The Italian troops had hardly entered

hard to see what good is can do the rope, whola
the Italians most assuredly do not wish to detain
at Rome. Nor is His Holmess likely to wish to
leave it. The Italian treeps had hardly entered
the city when the British government placed a
mau-of-war at his disposal, an offer which the Pope
declined with thanks. But the presence of this
French stip does irritate the Italians, whose
sympathies are naturally on the side
of their old alies of The Tchernaya,
and Sollerino, and whom it is sheer madness to
drive into the arins of Prussia. It is a painful fact
that the President has frankly confessed to an ignnoble lear of offending the Fanbourg St. Germain.
The hero of a hundred fights, to whom all parties
offer a submissive homage, is unhappy if two or
their miserable support he is content to barter the
cordinal amity of neighboring nations and the
hearty support of the republicans, who alone wish
well to his title. This is not the stuff of which
Providential men are made.